

CFR chapter I. Before Class 1 (explosive) materials are loaded aboard a vessel, all cables must be tested by a skilled person to ensure that they are safe and to determine satisfactory grounding, insulation resistance, and continuity of the cable cores, metal sheathing or armoring.

(c) All Class 1 (explosive) materials must be stowed in a safe position relative to electrical equipment and cables. Additional physical protection must be provided where necessary to minimize possible damage to the electrical equipment or cables, especially during loading and unloading.

(d) Cable joints in the compartments must be enclosed in metal-clad junction boxes.

(e) All lighting equipment and cables must be of the fixed type, and must meet the relevant inspection, test, and installation standards of 46 CFR chapter I, subchapter J.

[Amdt. 176-30, 55 FR 52696, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended by Amdt. 176-34, 58 FR 51533, Oct. 1, 1993]

#### § 176.120 Lightning protection.

A lightning conductor grounded to the sea must be provided on any mast or similar structure on a vessel on which Class 1 (explosive) materials are stowed unless effective electrical bonding is provided between the sea and the mast or structure from its extremity and throughout to the main body of the hull structure. (Steel masts in ships of all welded construction comply with this requirement).

#### § 176.122 Stowage arrangements under deck.

When stowed under deck, Class 1 (explosive) materials must be in conformance with one of the stowage arrangements described in §§ 176.124 through 176.136 of this subpart.

#### § 176.124 Ordinary stowage.

(a) Ordinary stowage is authorized for most explosive articles carried by vessel. The exceptions are those for which this subpart prescribes “magazine” or “special” stowage.

(b) Class 1 (explosive) materials requiring ordinary stowage must be stowed in accordance with § 176.116 of this subpart.

#### § 176.128 Magazine stowage, general.

(a) Magazine stowage is sub-divided into three different types of magazines designated by the letters A, B, and C. A magazine may be a fixed structure in the vessel, a closed freight container, or a portable magazine unit. Freight containers, portable magazines, and vehicles must be properly secured in position. Magazines may be positioned in any part of the vessel conforming to the general stowage conditions for Class 1 (explosive) materials, except magazines which are fixed structures must be constructed in a location in which their doors, where fitted, are easily accessible.

(b) Magazine stowage is required for all explosive substances, except “Explosive Substances, n.o.s.” in compatibility groups G, L, or S. Magazine stowage type A is required for those substances which must be kept clear of steelwork. All other explosive substances must be given magazine stowage type B, except those in compatibility group A for which magazine stowage type C is prescribed.

(c) Magazine stowage type B is required for Charges, propelling, for cannon. UN 0279, UN 0414, and UN 0242, and Charges, supplemental, explosive, UN 0060, in compatibility group C or D; and magazine stowage type C is required for detonators and similar articles in divisions and compatibility group 1.1B and 1.2B (explosive).

[Amdt. 176-30, 55 FR 52696, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 66 FR 33438, June 21, 2001; 66 FR 45384, Aug. 28, 2001]

#### § 176.130 Magazine stowage Type A.

(a) In addition to protecting the Class 1 (explosive) materials and preventing unauthorized access, magazine stowage type A guards against friction between any spilled contents of packages and the vessel's sides and bulkheads.

(b) Class 1 (explosive) materials requiring magazine stowage type A must be stowed in a magazine which is tightly sheathed with wood on its inner sides and floor.

(c) When utilized as part of the magazine structure, the vessel's sides and bulkheads must be clean, free from